Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1803. [No. 641.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Jan. 5. Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Venaue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*
Jan. 3.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of James Patton & James Dykes having expired—those indebted to said concern are requested to make payment and those having claims are desired to bring them forward for settlement.

JAMES PATTON,
JAMES DYKES.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber at the Warehouse which the above concern occupied,

10 Hhds of ALLUM,

of the first quality from 5 to 7 cwt. each.

☞ Wanted to purchase for cash, a few thusand bushels of WHEAT, and ninety shares of Columbia bank stock.

JAMES PATTON.
Nov. 22. d

Will be landed,

To-morrow at 10 o'Clock, on Merchant's Wharf,

19 hhds. first quality SUGAR,

and for Sale, by
WM. HODGSON.
Dec. 28. d

WM. HARTSHORNE,

Has for Sale at his store on Col. Hoxe's Wharf,

2 Pipes London Market Madeira Wine, four years old,
1 Pair Burr Mill Stones, five feet diameter
1000 Bushels Lisbon Salt, first quality,
15 Tons Swedish Bar Iron, fine drawn,
18 Tons Philad. do.
First quality Brown Sugar by the hogshead and barrel,
Philadelphia Lump and Loaf Sugar by the hogshead and barrel, part in loaves not more than 6 lbs. each,
Plaister of Paris by the ton or bushel,
Tobacco in kegs,
A few barrels of new Pork and Beef,
Hay in bundles about 200 lbs. each,

For Sale, or Rent,

A few Lots in good situations on Fairfax, Wilkes, Prince and Washington Streets.

Also, for Sale,

A three story Brick House, on King, near Fairfax Street, a very good stand for business.

Wanted,

Two or three JOURNEYMEN COOPERS to whom good wages and constant employ will be given at his mill.
Dec. 18. d

For Freight or Charter

To LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP
Governor Strong,
Capt. CHOATE.

She is 450 hhds. burthen; will be ready to take a cargo on board in the course of a fortnight.

Liberal advances made on consignment per this ship to Messrs. Hannay & Logan, of Liverpool.

WILLIAM HODGSON.
Dec. 21. d

JOHN G. LADD

Has lately received, and for Sale,

Muscovado Sugar, of the first quality, in hhds. and barrels.
Coffee, in bags,
West India Rum, Molasses,
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Claret Wines,
Boston Beef, Mackerel, Shad and Herrings, of good quality,
Dried and pickled Cod Fish, Sounds and Tongues,
Spermaceti Oil,
A quantity of red Soal Leather,
A fresh and large supply of SHOES of all sorts—Also, Boots and Bootees,
250 lb. fresh Nutmegs,
75 boxes Muscadel Raisins,
25 bales India Cottons,
A few tons best Swedish Iron,
2 casks 4d. neat cut Nails,
A quantity of Nova-Scotia Grindstones,
30 kegs James River best manufactured Tobacco,
A few bales of Russia Sheeting and Ravens Duck,
10 boxes Hyson Skin Tea,
2 Tons Roll Brimstone,
Chocolate, Candles and Soap, in boxes,
American Playing Cards, assorted, in do.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Loaf Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
20 bags East-India Sugar, very cheap,
900 lb. refined Salt Petre,
A small quantity of Pearl Ash,
A few barrels of Apples,
A small assortment of Irish Linen and some Woolens, which will be sold low.

ALSO,

Dearborn's truly just Patent Balance, to weigh from ounces to tons; in addition to those now on hand, a complete assortment of Beams of all sizes is daily expected by the first vessels from Boston.
Dec. 28. d

Now landing,

And for Sale, on Merchant's wharf.

About 1000 bushels Liverpool fine SALT.

WM. HODGSON.
Dec. 29. d

COTTOM & STEWART

Have just received a large and general assortment of

BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

Also,

ALMANACS

For 1803,

With a general assortment of

Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,

Which they offer wholesale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, That a dividend of four and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of said Bank, for the last half year, is this day declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next the 6th inst.

By order of the President & Directors,
GURDIN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*
Jan. 3. d3w

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received & for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF

Wool & Cotton CARDS,
70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
50 hhds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island do.
100 Reams Post Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Case Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hackled Flax,
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,
50 do. dipt Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant supply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls. and half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand double bushels Wheat Bran.
Dec. 22. d

To HIRE for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO BOY,

About 18 Years of Age.

Enquire of the Printer.
Dec. 27. d

Just received,

A few boxes fresh LEMONS, LIMES and sweet ORANGES.

ALSO,

Filberts, English Walnuts and Almonds, of an excellent quality.

JOSEPH DYSON.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and for sale,

One hogshead JAMAICA SPIRITS,

warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

500 lbs. of hackled Flax of a good quality,
Fresh Muscadel and Bloom Raisins in boxes and jars,
Cinnamon, fresh Lemons,
Apples by the barrel or smaller quantity.

He has still on hand,

A few boxes of Portugal ONIONS of an uncommon size.

He wishes to sell

His property opposite George Taylor's, Esq. Any person inclined to purchase may have it on moderate terms. Apply as above.
Dec. 27. d

SUPERFINE FLOUR,

Of a superior quality, manufactured particularly for family use, for sale by

JANNEY & PATON.
Dec. 18. d

SHOT and TIN.

The subscribers have just received, per ship Swanwick, from Liverpool,

A quantity of Shot, No. 1 to 10,

and

Thirty boxes Tin Plates of different kinds. *Also,*

A consignment of excellent SHERRY WINE in quarter casks.

They have on hand,

Surrinam Coffee in hhds.
Nine puncheons St. Vincent Rum,
St. Martin's Sugars,
A few boxes choice fresh Muscadel and bloom Raisins.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.
Dece 30. d6t

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing Schooner
Friendship,
JOHN QUANDRILL
Master;
will sail in the course of a few days. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to

PHILIP CARE,
Union Street,

Who offers for sale on moderate terms,

A small invoice of Glass quart, pint and half pint TUMBLERS.

Also,

A quantity of Pennsylvania flat and square BAR IRON.
Jan. 4. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be sold at private sale by the subscriber,

Creme de Menthe in bottles,
Creme de Noyeau do.
Creme de Citronelle do.
Creme D'Absinthe do.
Essence of Burgamot do.
Do. of Lemon do.
Do. of Thyme do.
Castor Oil of an excellent quality do.

THOS. PATTEN.
Janu. 1. d

Public Vendue.

On Monday the 10th of January next, will be sold on the Premises,

A HOUSE and LOT on Pitt street, between Duke & Wolf streets, adjoining Capt. Black's.

THOMAS PATTEN.
Dec. 29. dds

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire of the Printer hereof.
Dec. 23. d

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 18. d

KENNETH MATHESON,

Has removed to the store lately occupied by Mr. James Porter, and has for Sale.

25 Hhds. first quality Barbadoes Sugar.
10 Pipes Holland Gin, of a superior quality.
A few Puncheons 4th and 5th proof Jamaica Spirits.

N. B. Maryland Tobacco & Flour purchased.
Dec. 17. d

Just Received,

And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New-England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,
3 Kegs Anniseed Cordial,
14 Boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hyson skin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, consisting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mohanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few pieces China and Lunge Handkercheifs, and Ravens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

POCKET-BOOKS.

COTTOM & STEWART,

Have just received a handsome assortment of

Ladies Pocket-Books & Thread Cases, Gentlemen's Pocket-Books and Asses skin Tablets

Latest Foreign Intelligence,

FROM PARIS PAPERS,

To the 12th of November, received at the office of the (N. Y.) Mercantile Advertiser.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.

Previous to the French undertaking the expedition to Algiers, citizen Talleyrand, minister of exterior relations, had communicated to our ambassador extraordinary at Paris, Ghalib-Effendi, a note informing him of the project of the French government. In that note are contained the complaints of France against the Dey, who opposed the Coral Fishery made by the French, insulted their flag, and demanded of the republic 200,000 dollars, within forty days, threatening in case of refusal to make war against her. After this mention is made of the officer whom the First Consul has sent to Algiers.

"If the Dey," says the note, "is so far blind as to refuse to the First Consul the satisfaction which he expects, and has a right to expect, the undersigned has it in charge to announce to your excellency, that the First Consul is determined to send in that case, a military force to seize upon Algiers and put an end to excesses which are so much opposed to the interest and dignity of the French nation. The undersigned is charged with acquainting his excellency with this state of things, in order that the Sublime Porte may have no cause to complain, if the First Consul repel force by force; if he annihilates a prince, vassal to the Grand Seignior, who would have brought upon himself his misfortunes by his own conduct, and by his hostilities committed against France. Your excellency will see that the First Consul, in the present state of things, having exhausted all pacific means, would find himself compelled by imperious circumstances, and by the conduct of the Regency of Algiers, to take a step which cannot be agreeable to the Sublime Porte, but which it does not depend upon him to prevent. He wishes your excellency would send immediately a courier to the Sublime Porte, and another to Algiers, that his dispositions may be known, and the motives which have given rise to them."

(Hamb. Correspondent.)

PARIS, November 12.

The most flattering eulogiums which wise governments can expect, are generally those which reach them from the most remote countries. Ancient Kings, notwithstanding the want of communications, were not backward in making their embassadors undertake long journies; and would sometimes travel themselves for the purpose of complimenting those who governed with wisdom. These testimonies, rendered to the glory & prosperity of nations and their chiefs, are renewed in modern times. France, who for many years had been lost to other people, has at length begun to resume amongst distant nations that consideration which she has always enjoyed in Europe. Already we hear from Lyons, that the Envoy from Tunis has arrived in that city on his way to Paris; and this commencement of a political intercourse with an African power who has none with any other state, must raise the hope that sovereigns from different parts of the globe, will also seek such a connection with France as may be useful to her and to themselves.

RATISBON, Nov. 2.

The deputation in its 21st sitting deliberated upon the declaration which the minister of Bohemia made in the name of his Imperial Majesty. We notice in the vote of Bavaria, on that subject, the following passage: "After having made so many sacrifices for the love of peace, and for the restoration of general tranquility, his electorial Highness thought himself justified in hoping for an indemnity adequate to all his losses; but notwithstanding the best intentions on the part of the mediating powers, that indemnity is far from being completed. It follows from the several alterations which have been lately experienced, that the essential parts of the indemnity of his most Serene Highness have undergone a diminution of income to the amount of one million of crowns. This new sacrifice, which he makes in favor of peace, is too sensibly felt by him, for these facts not to be indispensably recorded in the protocol."

The directorial minister then submitted to the deliberation the remonstrances of the Hanseatic Powers and of that of Augsburg, on the subject of the 50,000fl. which each of them is to pay yearly, as a contribution towards the revenues of the arch-chancellor of the empire. The sub-delegate of Brandenburg testified his surprise at these cities endeavouring to free themselves from a participation in the common burdens of the empire, and yet wishing to enjoy the advantages granted to them by the last plan, without any reciprocity on their part. "These rents," he said, "can be bought over by a capital, the payment of which is but a transitory burden whilst the commercial advantages these towns have obtained are perpetual and inappreciable." The deliberation was closed by the adoption of the following *conclusum*:

"It is just and equitable that the four Imperial cities Bremen, Hamburgh, Lubeck and Augsburg, for the essential advantages and the objects of the indemnities granted to them by the general plan, contribute to the mass of indemnities, & especially to the complement of the income of the arch-chancellor of the empire. This resolution shall come within the cognizance of the mediating powers, by application, as usual, to the Imperial Plenipotentiary."

BASLE, Nov. 4.

The passing of French troops through this city has been very numerous for the last eight days. We have counted in all nine batallions of infantry, five squadrons of cavalry, and a large train of artillery. The whole of these troops have directed their march towards Argovia & the cantons of the East, passing partly through the canton of Soleure, and partly thro' the Frickthal. Several battalions are expected to arrive here very soon; they will in the like manner, march through this canton, for the interior of Switzerland.

ITALY.

PARMA, Oct. 30.

The following act was published here yesterday:

In the name of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.
Mederic-Louis-Elie Moreau Saint Mery, Counsellor of State, Administrator-General of the states of Parma, Plaisance, Guastalle, &c.

A Convention agreed upon between France and Spain, on the 30th Ventose, of the year 9 (21st March, 1801) puts at the disposal of France, the states of the Infant Duke of Parma; and death having carried off that Prince on the 17th Vendemaire last (9th Oct. 1802) the First Consul has decided, that from this moment the exercise of sovereignty is found to be transferred, under a just title, to the French Republic; and he having afterwards cast his eyes upon us, to declare us Administrator General of those States, we accordingly decree as follows:

I. Beginning from the 17th Vendemaire last (9th Oct.) all rights and powers attached to the sovereignty in the aforesaid states of Parma, Plaisance, Guastalle, &c. belong and remain to the French Republic.

II. The provisional regency established on the day that his Royal Highness the Infant Duke of Parma ceased to live, is suppressed.

III. All the functionaries of the ancient government shall continue provisionally, and until a new express order to the contrary, to discharge the duties of their offices.

IV. All public acts, of whatsoever nature, shall be expressed in the name of the French Republic, and shall bear a double date, viz. that of the calendar of this Republic, and that of the old calendar.

V. No act of the public administration or of legislation shall be valid, except it be issued immediately from us, or has received our approbation.

VI. We enjoin on all public functionaries, without exception, on their responsibility, redoubled zeal and activity, to concur jointly with us in the observance of good order and public tranquility, to secure the triumph of justice, without which there exists no society, and to maintain towards a people worthy of all our cares, the respect which it owes to its majistrates, and also the sentiments of happiness on being governed by France.

VIII. The present decree shall be printed, published and posted at the usual places, and registered at the several offices within the whole extent of the states of Parma, Plaisance, Guastalle, &c. that it may be known by all who are to conform themselves thereto in what concerns them respectively, &c.

Done at Parma, 1st Brumaire, year 2 (23d Oct. 1802,)
(Signed) MOREAU SAINT-MERY.

MILAN, Oct. 28.

The Duchess Dowager of Parma set off the 22d of this month for Verona, with a suite of eight carriages. She will go from thence into the Austrian states.

They write from Lugano, that on the 26th instant, several deputies of that district met together in the Commune of Agno. The motives of such a step are not known.

From the N. York EVENING POST.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

No. III.

(Same subject continued.)

IT was complained of by Mr. Giles, that "the British are allowed to lay countervailing duties, while we are bound not to lay countervailing duties in return," A *countervailing duty in return* as here used is nonsense, but it is supposed the speaker meant that Great-Britain had a right to impose higher duties than we have, in which he was egregiously mistaken; the act of that government for carrying into execution the treaty, being within both the letter and spirit of that instrument. We published last winter a *table of comparative duties*, shewing how this act appeared in actual operation, and that out of a long list of articles how very few were subject to the full burden of the legal duty. There was, therefore, no foundation for the complaint of those gentlemen, that Great-Britain had made an excessive use of her right to countervail. That the result of those duties, as laid in the two countries, was highly favorable to our own, will appear.

When the subject was formerly under discussion, the ministerial paper at Washington, inadvertently, tendered an issue on this very fact. "*The existing duties*," said the National Intelligencer, "imposed by the United States are trifling when compared with those of G. Britain, and the advance of 10 per cent. on the former, is inconsiderable, compared with 10 per cent. on the latter; the difference constitutes the gain of Britain, and so far as this difference goes, does it infringe the spirit of the treaty." Is it then so, that the U. States pay less duties to Great-Britain than she pays to us? Lord Hawkesbury, in his speech in the house of commons on the peace, which we published some time since, states the exports of Great-Britain to the United States to be, for the three last years of the former peace 3,694,000, and for the last three years of the late war 6,232,000 sterling; we may then safely put it at 25,000,000 dollars, which would pay an average duty, if imported in our own vessels of

15 per cent. and producing an impost	5,500,000
These importations in British bottoms being liable to 10 per cent. additional duty, would produce	4,950,000
Difference in favor of American vessels	450,000

To meet this balance, the British government has laid her countervailing duties in turn; but from a disposition to encourage the trade between the two countries, those countervailing duties are laid in the most favorable manner to us; this has been shewn by extracts from the countervailing act, and by an examination of the particular duties as they appear in operation. What then is their total amount?

The most material duty is that laid on tobacco. It is believed that 12,000 hogs. heads is a large allowance for British home consumption, for such only pays duty; but as general Smith has himself stated it at 14,000, to prevent any cavil on this score, it shall be admitted to be correct—14,000 hogsheads, at 16s per hhd. is £11,550 — 51,333

A less sum than is saved to the American merchants on ten London or Liverpool cargoes, many of which pay upwards of 50,000 dollars duty	
The amount of additional duties on all the other articles in the table is trifling; it is supposed to be a large allowance to say	16,000
Total	67,333
Which being deducted from the total of difference in favor of American vessels	450,000 / 67,333
Leaves an annual balance in our favor of	382,667

It is not asserted that the figures are within a unit, but it is believed that they are so near the truth, as not to be liable to any correction that would materially vary the result.

With what face then can it be asserted, that *the duties paid by the British vessels in our ports are trifling when compared with the duties paid by our vessels in British ports?*

It is agreed on all hands that peace will have a very considerable effect on our carrying trade, by permitting many of those nations, whose carriers we had been during the war, now to carry for themselves. This disadvantage necessarily arising from the state of things, is to be met in the best manner we are able. And if any reliance can be placed on a long course of experience, our present laws laying the discriminating duties would, if continued, afford the best means of protecting our commerce and navigation against the injurious effects of the late change in the affairs of Europe. To attempt to "*provide against the contingency*" by adopting this resolution, and repealing the act laying the discriminating duties, in order to obtain in return an exemption from discriminating duties in British ports, seems just as wise as to attempt to stop the course of a destructive torrent by removing a dam at the moment of increasing danger. Mr. Giles, however, positively assures us, that this resolution will effectually answer every purpose; that it will "encourage and promote the advantage of *real* American commerce in the most effectual way, by putting superior *enterprize* and *skill*, *cheaper tonnage* and *equipment* on the sea, against those who have not these advantages, and without the restraint of laws which retard and counteract enterprize & industry."

The enterprize of the American seamen is readily admitted, and their skill shall not be disputed; but as to our *tonnage & equipment* being cheaper than those of other nations, that is extremely doubtful. Although the first cost of an European vessel may exceed ours, yet the superior durability of theirs, and the less frequent need of repairs, render them in the end considerably the cheapest; particularly the northern and north country British built vessels. Our live oak would constitute an exception as to durability; but besides that the first cost of vessels built of it is very high, the stock itself is nearly exhausted. The same observations may substantially be made, as to *cheaper equipment*. For instance an American vessel is equipped with less expensive rigging, but then the cordage is less durable, she is only provided with a single set of sails, whereas the British vessel is always provided with three sets, which enables her to accommodate her different sails to the weather of different latitudes; so that while the American is obliged to spread the same canvas in all weathers, the British vessel makes use of her strong sails till she gets into the higher latitudes, when she lays by these and spreads her old and weaker canvas to the milder winds which there prevail; consequently the American vessel must sometimes be under the necessity of proceeding on her voyage as well as she can, with tattered and injured rigging, while the European can avail herself of her spare, good suit. This is mentioned as one particular out of the many which make up equipment. But the expence of the vessel and of the equipment, is not the only thing to be considered; the article of labor must be taken into the account, and forms no inconsiderable item. Every man in business knows that the price of all kinds of labor, including seamen's wages, is higher in this country than in Europe.

The British, particularly from the north country, can navigate cheaper than we can; besides the lower price of labor there is one circumstance in sailing their ships which gives them a great advantage over us: While an American vessel is almost entirely manned by seamen *on wages*, more than half the crew of a British vessel consists of apprentice-boys. Great-Britain, with a view to provide a constant supply of able sailors for her navy, passed a law 2 and 3 Ann, obliging, by certain penalties, every master or owner of any vessel, used in the sea service, to take a certain number of apprenti
tion to the burthen of suc
it is well known that und
law, the number of appren
and trebled; ships whose
from 20 to 30 hands, sail
eight to twelve seamen on
is made up of apprentices
cularly the case with vessels
of England and from Sco
fact not to be concealed, th
ers, Danes, Swedes, Hamb
&c. from their method of
vessels; the small wages
seamen; the mean and low
which they keep them;
circumstances unnecessary
can afford to carry still low
tish; perhaps it may with
ferted that they can take
cent. lower than our mid
least 15 per cent. lower
States.

(To be continu

BOSTON, Decem

Loss of the ship Montic

from Cape Cod, informs
ble ship Monticello, (form
mack sloop of war) capt. N
Isle of France, with a carg
see, &c. is on shore near
back of Chatham. We u
she is insured to the amo
dollars, in this town, viz.
Marine Office, 40,000, B
Marine 30,000, Hay's 20
lor's 20,000. It is said sh
on Tuesday evening las
miscalculation of the pilot.
nal guns of distress, and b
Wednesday morning. Sh
we learn that 600 bags
been saved; and that the
long side taking out the w

NEW-YORK, D

Arrived, ships John, C
Francois; Fame, Howla
ford; brigs Polly, Kenn
cois; Neptune, Latham,
cretia, Bulkley, St. C
Smith, Turk's Island;
ton, do. Morning Star, F
ca; sch'rs Maryland, Bry
Hope, Haisey, Wilming
Mary, Potter, Richmon
Weymouth, do. Pearl, Ch
ry, Rusco, Edenton, N. C
Roland, do. Fox, Dennis
Mary, Spencer, Barbadoe
riot, Berry, Dumfries;
house, Wilmington; Abig
Lyon, Rice, Martinico;
din, Cape Francois; E
Charleston; Raven, Nos
Allen, Port Antonia, Jam
Indian River.

Cleared, ships Iris, Ski
Actress, Clarke, Cadiz;
et, Swain, L'Orient; Uni
verpool; American Eagle
fast; Cornelia, M'Lellan,
snow Pallas, Cunningham,
Ann Maria, Hand, Sav
Burnham, do. Phœbe, Ben
sch'r Amphitrite, M'Don
Brig Maria Juliana, H
burgh, from this port.

Sch'r William, Tallma
ington, N. C. stranded on
near Egg Harbour, on
laden with rum and nava
to this port, consigned t
Hubbell. Cargo principa
Ship Hunter, Rawson,
Dunkirk in 30 days from

Arrived since our

British Packet Lady Ar
50 days from Falmouth.
don, the ship Kingston,
port on the 7th November
The new ship Howla
Bedford.

Spanish ship Primrose,
days from the Havanna.
liam, Thompson, of New-
York, in 3 days; sch'r
bard, to sail for do. in 3
Hiram, Rogers, of do. bo
ship ———, Bartly, of d
ed in co. and got ashore
reef, the ship Pratt, of a
and would probably be lo
Ship John, capt. De C
Francois. Dec. 25, lat.
64, 11, spoke schr. ——
out 20 hours fr. Baltimore
tinique.

Brig Paisley, Johnston
out last) from Cape Franc
co. barque Mary, for No
off th Cape, schr. ——

certain number of apprentices in proportion to the burthen of such vessel. But it is well known that under color of this law, the number of apprentices is doubled and trebled; ships whose complement is from 20 to 30 hands, sail with from only eight to twelve seamen on wages; the rest is made up of apprentices; this is particularly the case with vessels from the north of England and from Scotland. It is a fact not to be concealed, that the Hollanders, Danes, Swedes, Hamburgers, &c. &c. &c. from their method of manning their vessels; the small wages they pay their seamen; the mean and low priced food on which they keep them; and from other circumstances unnecessary to particularise, can afford to carry still lower than the British; perhaps it may with accuracy be asserted that they can take freight 25 per cent. lower than our middle states, and at least 15 per cent. lower than the eastern states.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, December 22.

Loss of the ship Monticello.—Accounts from Cape Cod, informs that the valuable ship Monticello, (formerly the Merrimack sloop of war) capt. Newill, from the Isle of France, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, &c. is on shore near Morris's Island back of Chatham. We understand, that she is insured to the amount of 150,000 dollars, in this town, viz. at the Fire and Marine Office, 40,000, Brooks's 40,000, Marine 30,000, Hay's 20,000 and Taylor's 20,000. It is said she went on shore on Tuesday evening last, through the miscalculation of the pilot. She fired signal guns of distress, and boats went to her Wednesday morning. She is bilged; but we learn that 600 bags of pepper have been saved; and that there were boats along side taking out the wet coffee, &c.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30.

Arrived, ships John, de Cost, Cape-Francois; Fame, Howland, New-Bedford; brigs Polly, Kennard, C. Francois; Neptune, Latham, Savanna: Lucretia, Bulkley, St. Croix; Rambler, Smith, Turk's Island; Peggy, Hamilton, do. Morning Star, Forrester, Jamaica; sch'rs Maryland, Bryan, Norfolk; Hope, Halsey, Wilmington; Charming Mary, Potter, Richmond; Favourite, Weymouth, do. Pearl, Church, do. Mary, Rusco, Edenton, N. C. Mary Ann, Roland, do. Fox, Dennison, Charleston; Mary, Spencer, Barbadoes; sloops Harriot, Berry, Dumfries; Hunter, Moorehouse, Wilmington; Abigail, Wade, do. Lyon, Rice, Martinico; Eliza. Bourdin, Cape Francois; Eliza, Stoddard, Charleston; Raven, Noyes, do. Unity, Allen, Port Antonia, Jam. Sarah, Bates, Indian River.

Cleared, ships Iris, Skinner, London; Actress, Clarke, Cadiz; American Packet, Swain, L'Orient; Union, Halsey, Liverpool; American Eagle, Merry, Belfast; Cornelia, M'Lellan, Londonderry; snow Pallas, Cunningham, Jamaica; brigs Ann Maria, Hand, Savannah; Ceres, Burnham, do. Phœbe, Benson, Demarara; sch'r Amphitrite, M'Donald, Barbadoes.

Brig Maria Juliana, has arrived Hamburgh, from this port.

Sch'r William, Tallman, from Washington, N. C. stranded on Island Beach, near Egg Harbour, on 21st December, laden with rum and naval stores, bound to this port, consigned to Bedient and Hubbell. Cargo principally saved.

Ship Hunter, Rawson, has arrived at Dunkirk in 30 days from this port.

Arrived since our last.

British Packet Lady Arabella, Porteus, 50 days from Falmouth. Left at London, the ship Kingston, to sail for this port on the 7th November.

The new ship Howland, from New-Bedford.

Spanish ship Primrose, Taggert, in 17 days from the Havanna. Left brig William, Thompson, of New-Haven, for N. York, in 3 days; sch'r ———, Hubbard, to sail for do. in 3 days; schooner Hiram, Rogers, of do. bound to leeward; ship ———, Bartly, of do. for do. Sailed in co. and got ashore on the Florida reef, the ship Pratt, of and for London, and would probably be lost.

Ship John, capt. De Cost, from Cape-Francois. Dec. 25, lat. 35, 45, long. 64, 11, spoke schr. ———, Tripp, out 20 hours fr. Baltimore bound to Martinique.

Brig Paisley, Johnston (mentioned in our last) from Cape Francois. Sailed in co. barque Mary, for Norfolk. Spoke, off th Cape, schr. ———, Codwise, from Philadelphia, bound in. Dec. 15, lost sight of the Mary, and came up with the French ship Le Prudence, from the Cape for Baltimore—same night, came up with the John, 8 days from the Cape for Turks Island, but could not get to windward, so that the captain thought proper to bear away for New York; in lat. 37, 30, spoke the brig Commerce, two days from New-York for Alexandria.

Brig Neptune, Latham, from Savanna. Sailed in co. brig N. York, and schr. Debbe, for New York.

Brig Polly, Kennard, of Portsmouth, from Cape Francois; put in here, short of provisions, and in consequence of head winds. Eight days since spoke a brig 35 days from Bordeaux for Philadelphia.

Brig Rambler, Smith, of Enfield, from Dominique, and last from Turks Island. Left no American vessels. Sailed, 24 hours before, the ship Commerce, Dyer, for New York; and two days before, a ship for N. London, Left at Dominique, brig Union, Furanea, to sail in 8 days for the eastward.

Brig Peggy, Hamilton, from Martinique, last from St. Croix. Left at Martinique, Nov. 28, ships Polly, of Boston, and Trent, of Salem, (the former sailed in co.) brigs Aurora, and Laurel of Boston; Aurora, of Plymouth; Cynthia, of Salem; Mary of Baltimore; schr. Abe Thule, of Charleston; Nancy, of Boston; Eliza, do. Intrepid, of Washington; Polly, of Baltimore; (sold) Traveller, and sloop Lyon, of New York. The brig Clio, of New York, came off that port the 28th ult. and sailed the same morning for other Islands. It was very sickly at Martinique. Left at St. Croix, Dec. 10, brig Sarah, Barts, Philadelphia; Dolphin, of do. Julia, of do. sailed in co. Jane, of do. sailed for West end; Ceres, of New York; schr. Good Intent, Baker, of do. Friends, of New Haven, and Betsey of do. The Peggy is at quarantine, her crew being sick on the passage.

Brig Lucretia, Bulkley, of Hartford, from St. Croix. Left, brigs Delaware, West, of Baltimore, from Trinidad; Henry, Jones, of Boston; schr. Ocean, Roach, Portland; brig Ceres, of New York.

Schr. Paragon, Dodge, from Surinam via St. Thomas. Left at Surinam, brig Enterprize, Terry; schr. Union, Flint, do. Nov. 26, spoke going up Surinam River, ship Washington of Portland, from Isle of May.

Brig Morning Star, Forest, from Jamaica. Left at Martha Brae, ship Alknomack, Gore; brig Apollo, Lee; schr. Two Brothers, of Wilmington, and brig Hiram, Young, of Newbern, (N. C.) seized.

Brig Betsey, Bunker, of New Bedford, from Cape Francois. Dec. 24, in lat. 39, long. 74, spoke schr. Union, Shaler, of and for this port, bound to Trinidad, out 30 hours. Capt. B. informs, that the English schr. Betsey, Kellogg, from New York, was lost on the Isle of Pines on the 13th ult. crew saved.

Schr. Maryland, Bryon, from Norfolk. On Tuesday night, coming into the Hook, capt. B. saw two brigs standing in.

Sch'r Mary-Ann, Roland, from Edenton, N. C. Spoke coming out of the bar, sch'r Sally, and sch'r Bersey, both from New-York, out 5 days.

English sch'r Mary, Spencer, of Bermuda, 28 days from Barbadoes, via St. Vincents (in ballast.) In lat. 26, 31, long. 64, spoke sch'r Betsey, Gibson, from Barbadoes for Norfolk. December 27th, in lat. 39, long. 74, spoke a brig from N. London, bound to the West-Indies, with cattle.

Sch'r Charming Mary, Potter, from Richmond. Captain Potter passed a number of square rigged vessels, bound to this port.

Sloop Lyon, Rice, 17 days from Martinico. Left there several American vessels names not recollected. Beef 22 dollars; no pork or flour to be had. Every article of American merchandize prohibited, except beef and lumber.

Sloop Unity, Allen, 33 days from Port-Antonio, Jamaica. Left, ship ———, Pearce, of Newport, for New-Orleans & Europe.

Sloop Mary, Bates, 9 days from Indian River. Off the Capes of Virginia, spoke brig Welcome. bound from Barbadoes to Baltimore, out 5 days.

☞ Signals were up last evening for 1 ship and 2 brigs.

NORFOLK, Dec. 28.

Foreign arrivals.

Ship Governor Carleton, Odney, from Glasgow; Eliza, Bissel, Turk's-Island; Rirson, Whipple, London; Young Edward, Lamperierre, Bourdeaux; brig Two Brothers, Tall, Guernsey; Sophia, Grout, do. Hope, M'Kenzie, Barbadoes; Richard, Jacobs, Curracoa; sch'r Hopewell, Wilson, Grenada; Parke Farely, Broun, Antigua; Hope, Lombard, Anguilla; Charlotte, Canby, Port-Republic; Betsey and Fanny, Gibson, Barbadoes.

—

Yesterday the ship Governor Carleton, capt. Odney, arrived here in 35 days from Glasgow—We received no papers by her; but we have seen a private letter from Glasgow, dated the 17th ult. which states—"That there were 16 sail of the line at Toulon ready for sea, having on board upwards of 20,000 troops, (destination not known) in consequence of which the British Government had sent an express to Sir Richard Bickerton, who is with a strong force off Malta, to keep a close watch on their movements."

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5.

A letter from the Cape, of the 16th ult. received in Salem, mentions, that the brigands had quit their situation at the back of the town, and retired to the mountains.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated Oct. 24, 1802.

"It is now universally believed, and is confirmed to me by a particular friend, just arrived from France, that she is going to take immediate possession of Louisiana. M. la Ausfar is appointed colonial Prefect; Jean Job Ayme, Commissaire de Justice, and general Victor goes out with 4000 troops.

"M. L'Ausfat had taken leave, and had an interview with Mr. Livingston, our minister on the occasion."

The following extract of a letter, just received from Paris, was this morning obligingly handed to us by a commercial gentleman of the first respectability.

[Gaz. U. States.

Paris, Sept. 17, 1802.

"As to wheat and flour France will not need any, yet I doubt if the crop is so great as at first reported. The West-Indies will be our best market. If possible keep the Havanna market open to you. The French already begin to talk of receiving supplies for their colonies from New-Orleans. That port they will encourage at the expence of all the ports in the United States. We shall then have bad neighbours; and if the thing is not *now* impossible, the United States ought to purchase that country. France is poor, and I would not spare money to tempt her to sell. Let congress assume the debt of our citizens, pay part in specie, and contract to supply the French colonies annually with lumber and provisions, at least for their garrisons. This sometime ago would have been accepted. The pride and ambition of the First Consul will make him attach that country, and make it an appendage to France, even if it should not be useful; but I think it will. If they hold it, we must open a communication with our interior by St. Mary's river.

"I have not yet lived long enough here to become a French citizen, and if there is any consistency of character among your violent men, I expect France has few partizans in America. The change in the government here, should attach Americans to their own. The variety of experiments that have been tried in France should induce us to be satisfied, and cling steadily to our constitution, and destroy party spirit.

"The late abuse of the French consul in the English prints will tend to curtail the liberty of the press. Printers will be afraid of prosecutions from the government, which *will be forced to prosecute.* It is not improbable this may be tried with you, but I suspect with little success. I hate abuse, but I should revolt at obeying a mandate from this or any other country.

"However little regard the Directory had for the United States, depend upon it the present rulers have less, and they will rejoice to see our trade distressed, and so far as they can cramp it, it will be done; nor would I complain if Congress should lay a duty on exports to France, especially of flour, fish and lumber, to the French colonies, and on all goods imported in French vessels, and a duty on all tobacco exported in French vessels, equal to the extra duty paid here, say 2 1-2 dollars per cwt. this would put our vessels and French vessels on a footing."

—

There is no readier way to demoralize mankind, than to weaken and destroy their ideas of accountability to the supreme being. When this is done, virtue is withered at the root. The Epicurian philosopher debauched the morals of ancient Greece and Rome; and was more pernicious to the political interests of those nations, than it would have been to have suffered a pestilence, that should have exterminated one half of their inhabitants.

Epicurus himself, it is said, was not a lewd debauched man; but lived in the practice of justice, temperance, chastity, and the various other social virtues; and the speciousness of his character gave a credit to his doctrines and multiplied his disciples and followers. He strictly inculcated virtue, and paid his daily devotions to the gods.—At the same time, he denied the immortality of the soul; and he also denied divine providence; and taught that the gods did not concern themselves either with the affairs or with the actions of men. Multitudes were captivated by the plausible appearance of disinterestedness, in the worship and virtue of Epicurus. He professed to worship the gods merely because of their excellence; without any expectation of favor from them; and he professed to practice virtue, without looking for any reward.

The Epicurians, however, regardless of the example of their founder, soon threw off all appearance of virtue, and greedily wallowed in the mire of moral turpitude; insomuch that the famous Roman poet Horace, speaking of that sect, alludes to its gross immorality, in the following contemptuous language, "*Degrege Epicuri porcus.*" A pig from the stye of Epicurus.

The prevalence of the Epicurian philosophy, at Rome, was shortly succeeded by the overthrow of the republican form of government. And there is cause to tremble for our own government, when it is considered that a very large portion of the popular books, which during the last twenty years, have been spread over this country, as well as over Europe, is but a new edition of the Epicurian philosophy.

(Balance.)

* *Epicurus was born within the Athenian territory, and died, ninety-three years before the birth of Christ. His atheistical philosophy had infected the Jews, as well as the Greeks and Romans. The Saducees and the Herodians belonged to the Epicurian sect, the Roman republic was subverted, within less than half a century after the death of Epicurus; and within a few years after his doctrines had been introduced among that nation, and had become popular.*

—

"The passage of Mercury over the Sun was observed yesterday morning (10th November) for the 19th time. The weather has been very fine, and Astronomers have completely enjoyed that curious observation. I was so much more impatient of it, because I shall never see the like again, as the next will be on the 5th May 1832; for I do not count those that are invisible in Europe. I have had the satisfaction of making this observation at the same place where it had been made for the first time, on the 7th November 1631, by Cassendi, one of my most illustrious predecessors at the College of France. Mercury quitted the Sun's disk at 8 minutes past noon; which agrees to a minute with my mercury tables upon which I have worked for these 40 years back. This day, remarkable for astronomers, is still more so for the regeneration of France." LALANDE.

(Paris Paper.)

County of Alexandria, Jan. 5, 1803.

WAS committed to this jail, as a runaway, a Negro Man, who says his name is *David Elis William*, and that he is the property of Mr. William Mattox, near Salem, in Fauquier county, Virginia. He is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout made, 26 or 27 years of age.

The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise, he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Jailor.

1aw2m

For Sale,

A likely MULATTO GIRL, about 13 years of age. Enquire of the Editor.

Jan 5. c

TIMBER
Wanted for Cash on delivery.

THE Directors for building a Bridge over the Eastern Branch, at the City of Washington, will contract for timber of the following kinds and scantlings, viz.

80	pieces white oak	34f long to be	14 in. by	14
200	do.	42	8	10
400	do.	12	8	10
80	piles do.	18	14	14
20	do. do	20	14	14
20	do. do.	30	15	15
32	do. do.	28	14	14
40	do. do.	18	14	14
60	do. do.	40	15	15
36	do. do.	26	14	14
40	pcs. white or black oak,	38	12	12
80	do. do.	24	12	13
80	do. do.	12	12	13
480	pcs. white oak	10	5	7
480	do. do.	12	5	7

The piles will be required square only 15 feet from the butts, and may taper to 10 inches square at the small end.

The timber must be out before the first of March, and delivered in April. Proposals for contracts will be received until the 25th day of January next, by

WM. BRENT, Sec'ry.

Dec. 31. eo25J

The Subscriber has received,

12,000lb. Green Coffee, entitled to drawback, and

18 bales of Cotton, which he will sell low.

He has also for Sale,

Molasses of the first quality, and

A few hhds. of Sugar.

ROBERT YOUNG.

October 13. eo

Wanted to Purchase,

Three or four young NEGRO MEN, for which a generous price in cash will be given. They are not intended for the *Bacon Man*, or to be kept slaves for life. Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 28. eotf

SAMUEL BISHOP

Has received a large supply of

Hot Pressed

AND OTHER

PLAYING CARDS,

of various qualities: which he offers by the quantity or retail, at very moderate prices.

Oct. 11. eo

Bank of Alexandria.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at Court House, in this town, on the thrid Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of the said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

By order of the President & Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Dec. 15. eo9t

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,

(From Philadelphia)

In Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-Streets, next dooor to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by GROVE WRIGHT:

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand,

A large and elegant assortment of

Prints, Looking-Glasses, & GIRANDOLES.

of every description, which will be sold at the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from distance will be punctualy attended.

Nov. 15. eo

Just received, and for Sale by

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.

SAMUEL BISHOP,
BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it s an immediate relief, checks the progress, and n a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine pas performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease, If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life; notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebnezer Fergerson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County

HAMILTON's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders, They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Paticular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elepsed. and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to al appearance a mercuneus, but upon close inspection quite reple with very small living animals. Not one of the sort of worms which usualy afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

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A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

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For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

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